Francisco and other places on the Pacific coast for a certain figure it was unfair to extend the advantages which the Pacific ports enjoy to interior places not equally well situated. The commission says that "a shipper finds it difficult to reconcile himself to pay \$500 a car for transportation of a carload of merchandise to his own city when that same carload will be carried from the home point of origin through his city to a point 500 miles bevond for \$300

In the Spokane case the commission divides the United States into five territorial zones. Zone one comprises all that part of the United States lying west of the line called line No. 1, which extends in a generally southerly direction from a place immediately east of Grand Portage. Minn; thence southwesterly along the northwestern shore of Lake Superior to a place immediately east of Superior Wis., thence southerly along the eastern boundary of transcontinenal group I to the intersection of the Arkansas and Oklahoma State line; thence along the west side of the Kansas City Southern Railway to the Gulf of Mexico. In this zone the commission holds that no higher charge can justly be made at any intermediate place than to a more distant

Zone 2 embraces all territory in the United States which begins at the inter-United States which begins at the international boundary between the United States and Canada immediately west of Cockburn Island in Lake Huron, passes westerly through the Straits of Mackinaw, southerly through Lake Michigan to Paducah, Ky., thence it follows the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad to the Gulf of Mexico. In this zone the commission holds that rates from this territory to intermediate points may properly be exceeded by not more than 7 per cent, rates in the same places of 7 per cent. rates in the same places of origin to Pacific coast terminals. Zone 3 embraces all territory in the

Zone 3 embraces all territory in the United States lying adjacent to the Buffalo-Pittsburg line running from Buffalo to Wheeling. W. Va., thence following the Ohio River to Huntington, W. Va. In this zone the commission holds that from places of origin in this territory rates to intermediate places may properly exceed those to terminal places by not more than 15 per cent. Diaces by not more than 15 per cent.

Zone 4 embraces all territory in the Atlantic seaboard east of the Alleghany Mountains. The commission says that in the past the actual movement from Eastern places of origin to Pacific coast terminals has mainly been confined to Zone 4. Even in this territory the greater part of the traffic has originated in or near the seaboard itself. The commission points out that the force of water competinear the seaboard itself. The commission points out that the force of water competition is greatest at New York and gradually diminishes as the distance from New York increases. The commission holds that rates from places of origin within this zone to intermediate places may exceed those to terminal places by sea may exceed the places of the places of the places of the places by the places of the places by the places of the places by the places of the places o

not more than 25 per cent. In the Reno case the commission holds: "We desire to be extremely conservative in this the first application of the new law and to require an adjustment of rates that will be safely within the zone of our discretion. For this reason we have decided that the transcontinental carriers serving Reno and other points upon the main line of the Central Pacific shall make main line of the Central Facine shall make no higher charge upon any article carry-ing a commodity rate than is contempo-raneously in effect from Missouri River points, such as Omaha and Kansas City, to coast terminal points. This principle we shall also expect to be applied on comrates to all main line intermediate points in Nevada and California. Traffic originating at Chicago and in Chicago territory moving under commodity rate may have a rate 7 per cent, higher than that imposed on freight originating in Chicago and Chicago territory and de-

stined to the coast terminals.

"From Buffalo. Pittsburg territory, the rates to intermediate points may rise above those demanded and charged from the same points and territory to the coast terminals to the extent of 15 per cent, while from New York and trunk line ter-ritory the rates charged shall not exceed 25 per cent. over and above terminal rates. This means that Auburn, Truckee, Reno and Elko, for instance, points inter-mediate to San Francisco from the East, shall have at least the benefit of the comodity rates extended from the Missouri iver to Sacramento and San Francisco and shall pay no more than 7 per cent. and corresponding increases of 15 and 25 per cent. respectively from Pittsburg and

New York territories

Some of the petitions under the fourth ection which have been considered are nade by carriers reaching California terminals through the southern gateways. outhern Nevada and Arizona. applications are also denied in so far as they involve the imposition of higher rates upon intermediate points than are tes upon intermediate points than are River to Los Angeles, San Francisco or other coast terminals. To all such inter-mediate points as Ashfork, Maricopa, San Bernardino, Bakersfield, Fresno and Yentura, for instance, practically terminal rates shall not be exceeded as from Missouri River points with the same proportionate advances east of the Missouri River as heretofore specified."

TUG CALLS FOR HELP. Paul Jones Disabled and Leaking and Parted From Her Barges.

A wireless message from the pilot boat New Jersey at 6:30 o'clock last night reported the tug Paul Jones in trouble near the Ambrose Channel lightship. She had been towing two barges, with which she had parted company. One barge had parted company. One barge not in sight and the other was an about a mile northwest of the Merritt-Chapman wrecking steamer

was sent to her assistance

Relief was sent to ber assistance.

N. W. JAMES DEAD.

Stricken With Heart Disease on Eve of Departure for Europe.

Baltimore, July 24.—At the Baltimore Country Club on Saturday night Nathaniel W. James was the guest at a dinner given by a small circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James were to leave for New Mr. and Mrs. James were to leave for New a majority in both houses. Mr. and Mrs. James were to leave for New York to-day preparatory to sailing on the

Olympic for Europe. It was a farewell dinner given to Mr. James by leading financiers and business In gay spirits the party sat down le and discussed the plans for When the little celebration was over Mr. James's friends bade him good-by

and bon voyage.

Early this morning Mr. James died in his home, Sunny Holme, Catonsville, from paralysis of the heart.

Mr. James was first vice-president of

Mr. James was first vice-president of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company; a director of the First National Bank, a director of Loudon Park Ceme-tery and a member of the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club and the Merchants Club.

He was born in this city sixty-nine ears ago, and is survived by two sons, or. Henry James of New York and Sothaniel W. James of Baltimore, and two Mrs. Charles R. Spence and Mis S. W. James.

Obliuary Notes.

Carper H. Snyder, father of Henry Snyder, superintendent of public schools in Jerice City, died on Sunday at his home in Faster, Pa., at the age of 82. He was born in Germany and came to this country in 1852. He is survived by two sons and two M. Rice, aged 97, the only survivor eminole war, died at Flint Springs, esterday morning of old age and debility.

debility

and Dietz, widow of Robert E.

conder of the Robert E. Dietz

manufacturers of bicycle and

the lamps, died yesterday of old

lipr home in Hempstead, L. I. She

plars old. She is survived by three

live daughter. sons and me daughter.



20 H. P. 4-cyl. Runabout. Sliding Gears. "Bosch Magneto."

H KDEHLER S. 1709 BEOADWAY, Cor. 54th St., N. Y. BROOKLYN, N. Y. 120 Livingston St. Newark, East Orange, Montclair, Bosto

WANTS CONGRESS TO GO HOME

SENATOR NEWLANDS ASKS FOR A RECESS TO NOVEMBER.

Asks That a Budget Committee Be Appointed to Clear the Ground on Several Questions So That the Senate May Avoid Delays and . More Inaction.

WASHINGTON, July 24 Senator Newlands of Nevada to-day proposed in a Separe resolution that Congress take a recess immediately following the comeletion of the present Senate programme until the first Monday in November. His resolution proposed a new legislative programme to be considered in committee luring the interim.

"It is clear that Congress cannot long e held together." he said, "and the quesion is whether to take a recess or to adjourn without a legislative programme and repeat next winter the waste of time inertia and inaction which has heretofore characterized Senatorial procedure and prought it under deserved condemnation."

A budget committee to supervise all appropriation bills is one of the reforms proposed by Senator Newlands. At the beginning of the present session he introduced a resolution suggesting a legislative programme. Several of these measures were included in the Democratic House programme and have passed or

day has been fixed for a vote. Among the other measures urged by for reductions in the military and naval appropriations and a river and harbor oill. During the recess he would have the Senate committees consider the folowing subjects:

First-Physical valuation of railroads Second-Creation of an interstate trade

dividual States in improving navigation, Fourth-Currency legislation and the

mendment of the national banking laws. Fifth-Legislation affecting Alaska, in-luding construction of a railroad from the oast to the Yukon River, and amendments o the land laws to provide for development and to defeat monopoly

gramme and the building of auxiliary ships in times of peace and thus aid in extending foreign commerce

Seventh - Neutralization of the Philippine

Senator Newlands addressed the Senate at some length in support of his resolu-

Senator Cummins said he was willing to turn aside from the discussion of tariff revision, which seemed to be un-fruitful of promise, so far as the present session of Congress was concerned and to discuss a question which he considered of vastly more importance than the tariff.

continued, is the most serious and vital problem before the American Senate and Stanley proceeded to read the terms the American people

igorated in body and in better temper

to resume their important work.

When the hour of 2 o'clock was reached Vice-President Sherman laid before the Senate the unfinished business, which was the bill for the revision of the woollen schedule. Senator Newlands asked that Mr. Stanley ask it be temporarily laid aside, but objection was made by Senator Smoot of Utah. "I do," answe.

was made by Senator Smoot of Clain.
However, Senator Cummins, who held
the floor, continued his discussion of the
Newlands resolution.
Adverting to the question of tariff
revision Mr. Cummins said that Senators since amendments making substantial reductions in all schedules of the Payne law would be offered to the farmers' free when it came up for a vote on

The regular order was then resumed.

TEXAS SEEMS TO BE WET.

Amendment Beaten on Face of Returns by 4.000 Fraud Charged. Dallas, Tex., July 24.—On the face of particular agreement.

returns that are almost complete the antiabled and fast. She asked for immediate prohibitionists seem to have about 4,000 it appeared, was in line with that deassistance, wishing to be towed in. She majority against the amendment to the veloped in connection with the indict-Constitution of Texas.

The prohibitionists are charging that York. frauds have been perpetrated to convert what appeared to be a clear prohibition majority of 25,000 on Saturday night to company. testified emphatically that defeat to-day State Chairman Ball of the prohibi-

a majority in both houses.

New Park Commissioner for Queens. Walter G. Fliot, a civil engineer and a graduate of the Columbia school of mines. was appointed by the Mayor yesterday to be Park Commissioner for Queens. Mr. Eliot has been an assistant engineer for ten years

"TRUST AGREEMENT"

STEEL PROBERS HEAR OF AN ALLIANCE TEN YEARS AGO.

Copy of It Produced, Although It Was

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- A "trust agree-

ment" bearing the date of Nov. 9, 1900, to which eleven steel and iron companies were parties, was placed in evidence today before the House committee that is inquiring into the operations of the United States Steel Corporation. This agreement. which Representative Stanley of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, deto have been in operation for a period of two years, or until 1902, a year after the steel corporation was formed. is regarded by Mr. Stanley as "the big find" of the pending investigation. According its way into one of your mill furnaces?" to the copy of the agreement submitted Representative Littleton asked. The witby Chairman Stanley to-day the following companies were parties to the trust agreement:

Carnegie Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin, Ltd., Illinois Steel Company, Crucible Steel Company of America, Otis Steel Company, Tidewater Steel Company, Lukens Iron and Steel Company, Worth Bres. Company, Central Iron and Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire 30, 1902. Company and the Glasgow Iron Com-

The companies enumerated "mutually agreed to and with each other to form an association for mutual interests, and to enable them to pay liberal wages to their workmen and to be known as the Steel Plate Association of the United States."

The agreement stipulated the amount of production and shipments allotted to each company, the Carnegie Steel Company having 46.25 per cent, the Illinois Steel ompany 11 per cent., and so down the line to the Glasgow Steel Company. to the extent of sales and up to 40,000 tons, should they be able to accomplish them prior to Dec. 31, 1901."

The agreement provides that each of the signatory companies should make reports at stated intervals showing the of material produced and senator Newlands were bills providing shipped. These reports, it was directed. should be made to a commission named by one of the officers of the association.

Eugene C. Bonniwell of Wayne, Pa., and F. B. Kauffmann of Coatesville, Pa., appeared before the committee to-day was through them that Chairman Stanley obtained a copy of the trust agreement. Kauffmann is a printer and printed the agreement for the Lukens company. Bonniwell, who is a lawyer, learned of reclaiming swamp lands, building storage. Bonniwell, who is a lawyer, learned of the servoirs and similar plans for water imsation with Kauffmann

Kauffmann testified that the secretary of a member of the Lukens firm came into his office and demanded the copy submitted for printing. The secretary, according to Kauffmann, disclosed that a blunder had been made in having Sixth-A change in the present naval pro- the copy printed. He said the head of the firm had been rebuked by a steel in place of fighting ships; such auxiliary officer for ordering a print of the agree-ships to be leased to private corporations ment.

R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation, objected to the incorporaion of the agreement into the record on the ground that it was unproved He pointed out that the agreement was entered into a year in advance of the organization of the Steel Corporation.

It was brought out that Chairman Stanley had advised Representative Littleton of New York of the contents of the agreement, but that he had not discussed it with any other member of the committee. "The regulation of combinations of Mr. Lindabury again objects.

"The regulation of combinations of Mr. Lindabury again objects.

enterprise and capital to the end of check-troduction of the agreement in evidence, enterprise and capital to the end of check-troduction of the agreement in evidence.

Chair-

The Senator said he favored the resolu- R. G. Richmond of New York, manage tion in the main, although he objected to two of its provisions. After a short re-cess, he said. Senators would return

There were a good many pools in those days" (meaning the '90s), said Mr. Lindabury. "This applies to one of them. An investigation by the Grand Jury showed that the Steel Corporation had no responsibility whatever for this

Much of the evidence of Mr. Richmond, ments of the wire association in New

J. R. Van Ormer of Coatesville, Pa he never made any comment on the "trust agreement" under discussion. Kauffman declared that Van Ormer told him the agreement, if made public. would result in some one going to jail.

"I do not like to put Mr. Kaufman in a
hole, but I say positively that I never
made any such observation to him," said
Mr. Van Ormer.

The witness testified that the trust agreement of November, 1909, never became effective, as the parties to it came to the conclusion that it was illegal. The copies of the agreement were burned. Under the "trust agreement" the Lukens company had 74 per cent, of the iron and steel business. Mr. Van Ormer testified that the Lukens company got this proportion of business and that monthly reports of shipments were made to W. C. Temple. as provided in the agreement that he
lif the true:

topographical bureau of Queens If the trust agreement had become years.

mounted to full compliance with the agreement stirred up a hornets' nest. The committee went after the witness the committee went after the witness may be more than a Year-Its Provisions. Washington, July 24.—A "trust agreement which were in the possession of the control the date of Nov. 9, 1900, to hich eleven steel and iron companies." contract being drawn up. Mr. Van Ormer said there were good reasons for burning the copies, but the committee found it impossible to induce him to yield any details. He replied: "Oh, we did not think they were good things to have around," or "don't ask me

Do you think that agreement also found

which interest was paid aggregating more than \$3.300. The account was opened in February 2, 1601, and closed on January 30, 1902. Chairman Stanley had hoped to prove by witness Mitchell that the account of the Plate association was still active.

It was brought out repeatedly in the course of the testimony that the "Trust agreement" had never actually been signed by the parties to it. This explained wever, that the presence or absence o

senate of charges of alleged corruption in the election of Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin. The resolution may

ceived by the Senate from the Wisconsin Legislature in the form of a resolution passed by both houses which demanded an investigation by the United States Senate of the charges. This memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, since which time a sub-committee has been appointed to consider the memorial. This sub-committee is used to be consider the memorial. This sub-committee is used to be sub-committee in the facts.

With the Controller Pay waterfront with drawal from the Chugach forest reserve.

All in all the manner in which the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay waterfront with drawal from the Chugach forest reserve.

All in all the manner in which the Controller Bay waterfront with drawal from the Chugach forest reserve.

All in all the manner in which the Controller Bay waterfront with drawal from the Chugach forest reserve.

All in all the manner in which the Controller Bay saked of Claude Augustus Spreckels, so no of the pionegr beet sugar man, as series of questions which erior in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay inquiry has caused even more of a stir among the well informed in Washingston that the independents, of whom Mr. Spreckels has been the most approach to the Controller Bay waterfront with drawal from the Chugach forest reserve.

All in all the manner in which the Controller Bay saked of Claude Augustus Spreckels, so of the pionegr beet sugar man, as series of questions which ever intended to be embarrassing. The way in the Controller Bay in the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the Controller Bay in the Interior Department has dropped the mittee has not yet had a meeting. It has been the opinion in the Senate ever since the receipt by that body of the memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature that there would be an investigation of the charges. Even Senators who are friendly to Mr. Stephenson admitted that an investiga-tion could not be avoided in the light of he memorial from Senator Stephenson'

gation of the charges. When questioned about his intention so to do he was non-

withany overruled. Chairman Stanley proceeded to read the terms of the instrument.

R G Richmond of New York, manager of the Waterbury company, was asked if the concern named had ever belonged to any pool or combination.

Whe belonged to the Wire Rope Association in 1995 and 1996, "responded the clatton in 1995 and 1996," responded the wind as a special continued as the stantistic of the wires.

Handing Mr Richmond a pamphlet, and the document."

Handing Mr Richmond a pamphlet, and the stockholders, with the price of the water and in the document."

Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the document."

Handing Mr Richmond a pamphlet, and the stockholders, with the price of the water and the document."

Handing Mr Richmond a pamphlet, and the stockholders, with the price of the water and the document."

Handing Mr Richmond a pamphlet, and the stockholders, with the price of the water of the company in behalf of all the stockholders, with the price of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the water of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the water of the company in behalf of all the stockholders, with the water of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you water the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of sugar to the consumer. Mr Stanley asked, "Do you recognize the price of sugar to the con

were appointed receivers for the United Wireless Telegraph Company by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan a month ago in a stockholders' suit brought here. At the a same time three receivers were appointed in the State court in Maine, but the New

in Maine in behalf of stockholders on the Selden Bacon of this city receiver and signed an order restraining all persons rom interfering with him in the discharge

the State receivers here and alleged among other things that their appointment was invalid because the Attorney-General had not been made a party to the pro-

had not been made a party to the proceedings from the start.

The State receivers then went before Justice Cohalan and had their appointment made valid by a nunc pro tune order and got permission to defend any proceedings brought by Mr. Bacon or others to get possession of the assets. The court said that they needn't appear in Maine if they deemed it inadvisable. Mr. Bacon was ready to apply for an order in the Federal court here directing the State receivers to show cause why they shouldn't be punished for contempt when continued Mr. Harris as sole receiver.
Roger Foster, representing the stockholders in the New York suit, went before
Judge Hale in Portland last week and
asked to have the bankruptey petition
dismissed on the ground that the company is solvent. At the same time Mr.
Bacon moved there to have the com-

pany adjudged a bankrupt.

R. Kelly Prentice, who has been representing the company in the various proceedings for receiverships, said last night that the company did not oppose Mr. Bacon's motion to declare the company containing the cause the officers are contained. a bankrupt, because the officers are co-vinced that no other course remained.

The Children's society has a lost boy years old for whom they have been trying to find parents since July 2, when I and Second avenue by a policeman.

CONTROLLER BAY INQUIRY HALT ARBUCKLE TELLS OF SUGAR WAR LORIMER SCANDAL'S START

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON AT COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

Further Probing for the Present in the "Dick to Dick" Letter-Witnesses Waiting to Testify-Full Alaskan Investigation to Be Held in the Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 24.- The Controller Bay investigation is at an end for the Dick" letter will not be sprung for months, if at all. Indeed, there are a good many men around the Capitol, both Democrats and Republicans, who express the belief that Miss M. F. Abbott, the newspaper woman who says she saw the "Dick". letter in the files of the Department of the Interior, will never be put on the stand to tell her story under oath.

At the room of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, which has been conducting the Controller Bay inquiry, it was said to-day that no important witnesses would be called before the middle of October and possibly not until later. Then the statement was made that the investigation will be resumed with all its vigor, but with the Controller Bay proposition as only one feature of the general probe into Alaskan affairs.

The sudden and unexpected manner in which the committee decided to drop the Controller Bay investigation has attracted general attention. Representative Graham of Illinois, the committee chairman, has said repeatedly that the inquiry would be conducted "in an orderly and logical manner" and that Miss Abbott. Ashmun Brown, who was private secretary to ex-Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and who, Miss Abbott says, showed her the "Dick to Dick" letter, and Richlinger and who, Miss Abbott says, showed her the "Dick to Dick" letter, and Rich-ard S. Ryan, promoter of the Controller Ray railroad and reputed agent of the Guggenheims, would be called in good

All three of these prospective witnesses disclosed.

STEPHENSON'S SENATE SEAT.

Resolution Seconto Be Presented in Senate Providing for Investigation.

Washington, July 24.—A resolution to drop the inquiry for the present will not have an opportunity to be heard until fall, if then.

Washington, probably before the end of the week, providing for an investigation by a committee of the Senate of charges of alleged corruption with reference to the "Dick to Dick".

ation with reference to the "Dick to Dick" letters in every particular. Ryan says he had only a formal acquaintance with ex-Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and be introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

Secretary of the interior paininger and certainly never knew him well enough to address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" Taft's successful interior paininger and address him as "Dear Dick" in writing to him of "Charlie" and the him of "Charli

announcement of a searching and sweep-ing investigation of all the facts. Chairman Graham said to-day that when the committee met in the fall to continue its inquiry into all affairs of Alaska Louis D. Brandels of Boston would be in

WICKERSHAMS IN A CLASH. Attorney-General Says Delegate Is Guilty of Falsehood.

charge

day before the House Committee on the Judiciary, denounced as an "absolute falsehood" the charge recently made before the committee by Delegate Wickersham of Alaska that the Attorney-General

foundation in fact. He showed that the coal contract case had been followed up by the Department, that Stuart Mac-Namara, a special assistant of the At-torney-General, had been sent to Alaska a year ago to make a thorough investi-gation of all charges made by the Delegate and that he had reported in full on all of them.

The Attorney-General to-day denied that the statute of limitations had run in the coal contract fraud alleged by the Delegate, and read from the MacNamara report to show that no evidence could be obtained to substantiate the charge of the bribery of witnesses in the Hazey murder trial by an agent of the Alaska syndicets.

syndicate.
At the conclusion of the Attorney-At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's statement Representative Martin Littleton of New York, a member of the committee, demanded that Delegate Wickersham either prove his charges against the Attorney-General or withdraw them. The Delegate asked for a statement and the few days to prepare a statement and the committee allowed him until next Mon-

day.
"I can make good," he assured the committee.
"Then make good." cried the Attorney-General heatedly. "I say that Delegate Wickersham's statement is a falsehood. Let him attempt to prove it."
"I'll do it." the Delegate returned with

equal emphasis

The committee choked off further hos-The committee choked on further nos-tilities by going into executive session.

The Attorney-General recalled the charge made by the Delegate that he had been elected to the House of Representa-tives despite the opposition of Gov. Clark of Alaska and the Attorney-General. *I merely sent a telegram upon the representation of the Delegate's friends." said the Attorney-General, "to see that the election was honest. I have since been told that if it had not been for me Delegate Wickersham would never have

The Attorney-General discussed in detail for the benefit of the committee the Wickersham charge that by a conspiracy between the Northwestern Commercial Company and the J. J. Sesnor

The Seagoers.

Lloyd liner Kronprizessin Cecilie, for Truman M. Post, Nathaniel Thayer, B. H. Trask, Mrs. C. H. Sherrill, Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robin-

Continued from First Page. And the brokers were the same way. If I was seen going into his office every man in the street said 'Something's

"I remember one time when I went up to see Mr. Havemeyer to try to eradicate these evils. When you called upon him you found an accomplished gentleman of refined tastes. When the door was opened on this occasion I saw Mr. Havemeyer

downtown. The story is told that he hadn't a friend below Forty-second street, but he had many above. The only way but he had many above. The only way to deal with him in his office was to be as arbitrary as he was. There was one young man, I remember, sent to collect bill of \$250,000 for raw materials. He had been there several times and finally he reached the president. Mr. Havemeyer gave him an abrupt anawer and this young man said, 'You can go to hell,' and

young man said, 'You can go to hell,' and out he walked.

"On the way back to his office he got to thinking, 'What in the world have I done? I've told Havemeyer to go to hell. I wonder what my job's worth? But when he got back Mr. Havemeyer phoned to the office, said to send that young man back with the bill. He went and found a check made out. 'Can I trust you with this?' asked Mr. Havemeyer 'You can trust me with all you're worth, said the young man. That was the only way to deal with nim." Mr. Arbuckle laughed a lirtle as he finished.

"A time did come when there was an armistice between you, didn't it?" asked

responsible for putting dead rats in the barrels of the Federal refinery. He was asked whether he had ever experienced

"Mr. Havemeyer wouldn't stoop to do a thing like that," said he, "from what I know of the man. It's horrible to think about." Mr. Arbuckle had always tried to smooth Mr. Spreekels down when he came with his grievances against the American.

Representative Malby of the House committee which is investigating the American Sugar Refining Company yes-terday asked of Claude Augustus Sprecksimilar to those they credited to the trust. At one time it was evident that Chairman Hardwick of the committee was not pleased with the tack taken by Congressman Malby, as Mr. Spreckels had been more or less put on the defensive. "Have you been unable to buy any sugar from the Hawaiian planters?" Congressman Malby asked.

"We have been unable to buy a pound of it," the witness said. He explained that the Hawaiians were under contract with the American company. Mr. Spreckels admitted his company often sold sugar

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Attorney-Gen-eral Wickersham, who was a witness to-day before the House Committees to-"Is it not true," asked Mr. Malby, "that

the refineries in general take advantage of their position and do not seil materi-ally lower in their own cities than the prices made by competitors elsewhere?"
"That is the case," said Mr. Spreckels.

didn't sell in certain Western States because the freight rates were prohibitive
and it couldn't be done at a profit.

Congressman Malby seemed to think
that even if the tariff was taken off the
sugar refiners would add just so much
to the price of sugar and no one would
benefit. Mr. Spreckels didn't believe it.

"With the tariff removed you could extend your business?" asked Mr. Malby.

"We could," said the witness.

"Then you would make more money?"

"Then you would make more money?" "And that is what you want to do-

manufacture more sugar and make more money?" said the Congressman. "That is what we want to do," said Mr. "That is what we want to do," said Mr. Spreckels.

Congressman Malby figured that the asaving for each person in the country would be 60 cents a year under the conditions named by Mr. Spreckels. "Sixty cents a year for a family of ten." said Mr. Spreckels. "I am referring to things modern, not to our fathers' families," said Congressman Malby.

Mr. Spreckels was confident that rebates helped the formation of trusts and built them up. "Those two items and the tariff," said Mr. Spreckels.

"But there are trusts all over the world," and Congressman Hinds.
"There are combinations," said Mr. Spreckels, "but they are not rigged up as our trusts are."

The committee will hold a session to-

the her home on July 17 and whose mother is ill, announced last night that he would pay \$1,000 for information that will lead to the finding of Louise. No questions will be asked and no steps taken should the informant appear to be implicated in the disappearance.

Mr. Swan said he was making the in the hope of saving him her her home on July 17 and whose mother is ill, announced last night that he would pay \$1,000 for information that will lead to the finding of Louise. No questions will be asked and no steps taken should the disappearance.

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the Wickersham charge that by a conspiracy between the Northwestern Commercial Company and the J. J. Sesnor Coal Company the Government was defrauded out of \$50,000. He reviewed the work of the Department of Justice in this and the other cases on which the Delegate based his charges.

The row will be resumed before the committee next Monday.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

EDITOR KEELEY OF CHICAGO TELLS OF PUBLICATION.

Says White Brought Him Voluntarily His Confession of Bribery-"Tribune" Spent \$20,000 in Investigation

Bribery Plet to Reelect Hopkins WASHINGTON, July 24.-James E general manager and editor of the Chicago Tribune, testifying to-day before Senate committee which is investigating charges of corruption in the east of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, told of the efforts of that newspaper to expose the corrupt conditions prevailing at Spring. field and to prove the charges of t

in connection with Mr. Lorimer's election The Tribune on April 30, 1910, published for the first time the alleged confession of William A. White, a Democratic meniber of the Illinois Assembly, who admitted having received money to vote for Mr. Lorimer. Since that date the Tribune has been active in its crusade against Senator Lorimer. Mr. Keeley gave more details of the alleged attempt to bribe Democratic members of the Legislature in 1909 to vote for the reelection of former Senator Albert J. Hopkins, which has been referred to in previous testimony.

The Tribune, Mr. Keeley said, had never been friendly to Mr. Lorimer, although it was shown that two days following his election to the Senate it printed an editorial article, which to a certain degree was complimentary to Mr. Loris mer. In explaining how the Tribune armistice between you, didn't it?" asked obtained the White confession Mr. Keeley

armistice between you, didn't it?" asked the Congressman.

"No, no, no, no, no, repeated Mr. Arbuckle. "We were apt to cut the market wide open sometimes and we observed that it usually clarified the atmosphere. It might break out any time. Conditions got so bad that the american finally raised its prices, and we were glad to follow, as were the others."

Representative Madison told Mr. Arbuckle that as he saw it John E. Parsons was the father of the sugar industry, Claus A. Spreckels was the disturber that and he was the peacemaker. Mr. Arbuckle said he hadn't always been successful. He was told that the inference of drawn from part of Mr. Spreckels testimony was that the American had been responsible for putting dead rats in the upon a price we would print it.

"We sent out reporters and detectives and spent about \$20,000 in verifying its statements. I felt that it was more than a newspaper story and that it was Attorney, which I did about April 1. a month before its publication. I told White that he was a self-confessed lawbreaker, and he said that he would go to jail if necessary. After investigating the story we felt that we had made out a prima facie case. We made a contract with White under which he was paid \$3,250 and printed the story." Mr. Keeley said that the original con-

Mr. Keeley said that the original con-fession written by \(\)\[\]\ White contained much irrelevant matter which the \(Tribune \) did not print. The original, Mr. Keeley said, is in a safe in Chicago. At the request of John H. Marble, counsel for the com-mittee, Mr. Keeley promised to produce it. Mr. Keeley added that the confession came to him without solicitation and that

it. Mr. Keeley added that the confession came to him without solicitation and that he had nothing to do with obtaining other similar confessions from members of the Legislature.

After the publication of the White confession, Mr. Keeley added, the Tribune continued its efforts to obtain more facts about the corruption at Springfield. He told how the Tribune submitted a list of questions designed to alicit information told how the Tribune submitted a list of questions designed to elicit is formation on this point to Edward E. hines, president of the Edward Hines Lumber Company; Roger Sullivan, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois, and E. S. Conway, vice-president of the W. W. Kimball Piano Company. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Conway denied knowledge of the allegations of corruption and Mr. Hines declined to answer the questions and threatened the Tribune with a libel suit if it published anything damaging to his reputation.

field to purchase Democratic votes, but Speaker Shurtleff of the Illinois Assembly and Roger Sullivan got wind of the pro-posed deal and threatened to expose the members who had offered to sell their votes if they attempted to carry out the agreement. agreement

agreement.

Representative Copley was a witness before the House committee of the Illinois Legislature which last spring investigated the election of Senator Lorimer. At that time he was unable to give the At that time he was unable to give the committee any information as to the purchase of Democratic votes in aid of the Hopkins candidacy. He will probably be asked to appear before the Senate committee to give any additional information which he has acquired since then. At the morning session of the committee Mr. Hines was cross-examined. He produced as investment research to a letter

the President's support for the Loriner candidacy.

The committee will hold a session to-day and then it is expected it will return to Washington.

S1,000 REWARD FOR MISS SWAN.

Father Offers It in Hope of Saving His Wife's Life.

Wife's Life.

Wife's Life.

Wife case with the case can be compected with the case can be calculated by the case can be calculated with the case can be calculated by the case can be

Boats E. 99th & 134th Sts. . DIED.

her to HANSELMAN.—On Friday, July 21, 41, 7 A at St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. L. Rev. Thomas J. M. Hanselman, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Jamaica. L. I. Interment at the Cemetery of the Most Hoy Trinity. Please omit flowers.

ROWE.—Arthur Rowe. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH." 241 West 23d st. (CAMPBELL BLD) -Monday evening 80 clock. Pyramid Masonic Lodge 490 invited.

UNDEKERRTAS. FRANK E. CAM PHELL. 241-243 W. 23d M. Chapele. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1224 Chelsech

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BURNED
have been named "commissioner" of the association. The witness further testified that the penalties set forth in the proposed agreement had been imposed in several instances.

Mr. Van Ormer's admissions that the Lukens for some years had operated under conditions that practically amounted to full compliance with the agreement stirred up a hornets' nest.

hat question again."
The witness said he knew nothing about Agreement B" relating to prices which was referred to in the agreement under

Representative Littleton asked. The witness grinned.
W. S. Mitchell, cashier of the Mellon National Bank, was the next witness. This is the bank mentioned in the "Trust agreement." He testified that W. L. King, acting for the Plate association, named in the agreement, deposited in the bank named the sum of \$241,333, upon which interest was raid aggregating more

the action of Chairman Stanley in asking Solicitor-General Lehman of the depart-ment to appear before the committee. He was questioned relative to the indictnents recently handed down in ork against the wire companies. Lehmann testified that the which had in part been made Lehmann testified that the contracts which had in part been made the basis of these suits were not signed. He said, signatures did not detract or add to the offence. Offence was in the practices

the memorial from Senator Stephenson's own State.

If Senator La Follette does not introduce the resolution calling for the investigation it will probably be submitted either by Senator Kenyon or Senator Kern. Senator Stephenson has not yet indicated a disposition to follow the example of Senator Lorimer and ask for an investigation. Senator Lorimer and ask for an investi-gation of the charges. When questioned

York receivers got possession of the A petition in bankruptcy was then filed against the company before Judge Hale ground that the company was insolvent hrough liability for \$4,000,000 of stock sold fraudulently. Judge Hale appointed

of his duties. Mr. Bacon demanded the assets from

shouldn't be punished for contempt when Mr. Dowling resigned. Justice Cohalan refused to appoint another receiver and continued Mr. Harris as sole receiver.

Who Lost This Boy?

Sailing to-day by the North German he was picked up at Thirty-third street Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen: and Second avenue by a foliceman.

Search in the neighborhood by agents of the society has not disclosed the boy's parents and if they don't claim him in about two more weeks he will be sent to some institution. The boy has brown hair and blue eyes and was dressed in a blue gingham frock and tan shoes. He has six upper and three lower teeth and bears no birthmarks.

Traman M. Post, Nathaniel Thayer, B. H. Trask, Nrs. C. H. Sherrill, Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, John M. Rankin, Jordan I. Mott. Jrr., the Count and Countess Moltke, Henry J. Mayer, Arthur P. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Tra Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Renshaw Jones.